



Hydrogen fuel cells are seen as promising sources of power for transportation and other uses. The Zebus, operated by SunLine Transit, is powered by roof-mounted hydrogen fuel cells.

National Economy

Following very strong growth during the latter half of the 1990s, U.S. economic growth slowed dramatically in 2000-01. The slower growth started in mid-2000 for most economic indicators and was preceded by a fall in technology stock prices that began in March 2000. By March 2001, the 10-year economic expansion—the longest in U.S. history—had come to an end, and a recession began.

Gross Domestic Product

Real gross domestic product (GDP)—the broadest measure of the nation's output of goods and services—increased 4.1 percent in 2000. This was the fourth consecutive year with growth of more than 4 percent. The economy's average annual growth rate from 1991 through 2000 was 3.2 percent.

However, growth slowed dramatically starting in July 2000. From July 2000 through June 2001, quarterly real GDP rose at annualized rates of less than 2 percent. The economy was particularly weak from April through June 2001, as real GDP increased only 0.3 percent.

In response to these weak economic conditions, the Federal Reserve Board lowered the federal funds rate by a total of 2.75 percent from January through June of 2001. This was the largest six-month reduction in the federal funds rate since 1985. By mid-2001, the rate stood at 3.75 percent.

Real GDP by Sector

Consumer spending, which accounts for more than two-thirds of total GDP, continued to drive overall growth in 2000 and the first half of 2001. Real consumer spending rose by 4.8 percent in 2000 and increased by an average annualized rate of 2.8 percent from January through June 2001.

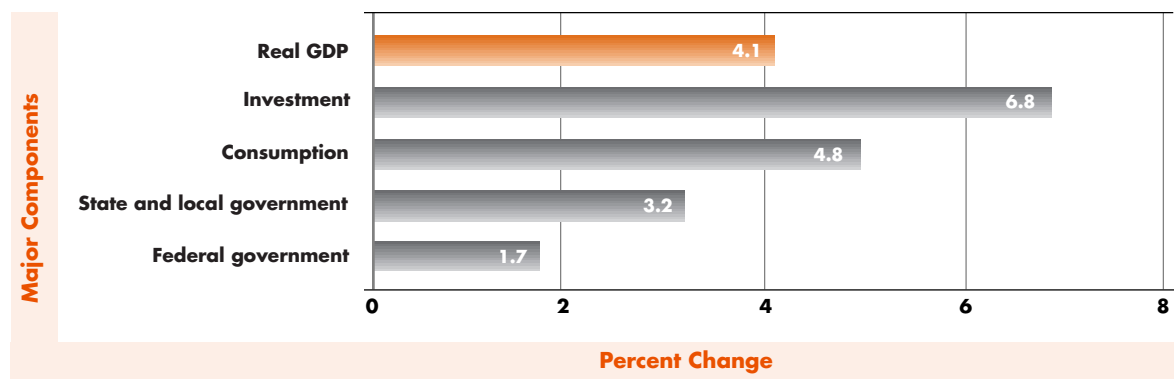
Real spending in domestic investment, which made up nearly 18 percent of total real GDP, increased by

2000-01 Real GDP Growth by Quarter

First Quarter 2000 through Second Quarter 2001



2000 Growth in Real GDP and Major Components



6.8 percent in 2000. Real spending on equipment and software rose 11.1 percent, making 2000 the eighth consecutive year of double-digit rates. However, spending declines in this sector from July 2000 through June 2001 caused much of the slowing of GDP growth. Equipment and software purchases decreased by an inflation-adjusted average annualized rate of 9.8 percent from January through June 2001.

In 2000 U.S. exports recovered completely from the Asian financial crisis that began in the fall of 1997. Real exports rose 2.1 percent in 1998, 3.2 percent in 1999, and 9.5 percent in 2000. Nonetheless, the U.S. trade deficit continued to increase. Real imports increased 13.4 percent in 2000, continuing a trend of double-digit growth that began in 1996.

Real government spending on goods and services grew by 2.7 percent in 2000, compared to 3.3 percent in 1999. State, local and federal government spending all grew less rapidly in 2000. After rising 2.1 percent in 1999, national defense spending increased just 0.1 percent in 2000.

Consumer Prices and the Unemployment Rate

The nation's economy was characterized by rising inflation and declining unemployment rates in 2000. The consumer price index rose 1.6 percent in 1998, 2.2 percent in 1999, and 3.4 percent in 2000. Rising housing and energy prices were responsible for much of the increase. The U.S. unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in 1998, 4.2 percent in 1999, and 4.0 percent in 2000. The 2000 unemployment rate was the lowest since 1969. The sum of inflation and unemployment rates, the so-called "misery index," was 7.4 percent in 2000, up a full percent from 1999.

The unemployment rate began rising in January 2001 as a consequence of slower economic growth. From January through June 2001, the unemployment rate averaged 4.4 percent. Growth in consumer prices averaged 3.6 percent during this period, unchanged from the average increase for 2000.

Federal Budget Surplus

The federal budget surplus was a record \$237 billion in fiscal year 1999-00. However with a slowing economy and retroactive income tax cuts, the surplus decreased to \$127 billion in fiscal year 2000-01. Despite the decline, the 2000-01 surplus was the second largest on record. And for the first time since 1930, the federal budget was in surplus for four consecutive years.

California Economy

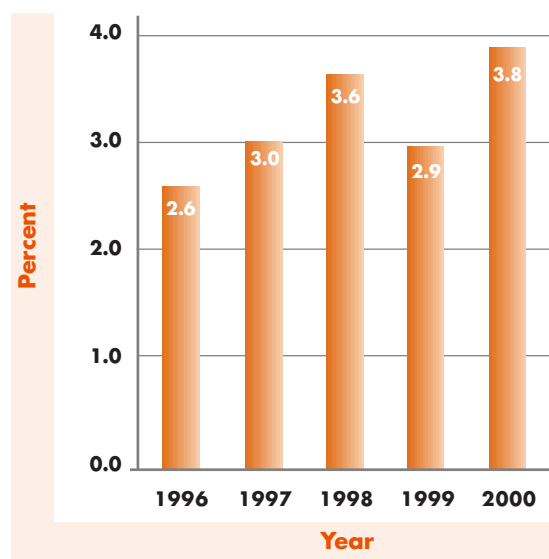
The California economy continued its strong trend of sustained growth in 2000. Nonagricultural employment rose 3.8 percent, gaining 527,000 jobs. California personal income increased by 9.8 percent, comparing favorably to a national (including California) personal-income increase of 7.0 percent. Mirroring the national economy, California growth slowed considerably in the first six months of 2001 for these and other economic indicators.

Employment and Income Growth

Nonagricultural payrolls rose 3.8 percent in 2000, the fastest growth since 1985. The state's nonagricultural employment far exceeded the national growth rate of 2.2 percent. The unemployment rate

California Nonagricultural Employment Growth

Annual Percent Change



declined from 5.2 percent in 1999 to 4.9 percent in 2000. The differential between the California and lower U.S. unemployment rates was 0.9 percent in 2000, nearly unchanged from the 1.0 percent difference in 1999.

California personal income rose 9.8 percent in 2000, the most rapid growth since 1984. In 2000 California ranked as the third-fastest-growing state in personal income, behind only Massachusetts and Colorado.

Though 2000 saw strong jobs growth, California employment and income growth slowed dramatically in 2001, following the national economy. From January through June 2000, the California economy added an average of about 50,000 non-agricultural jobs per month. By the last quarter of

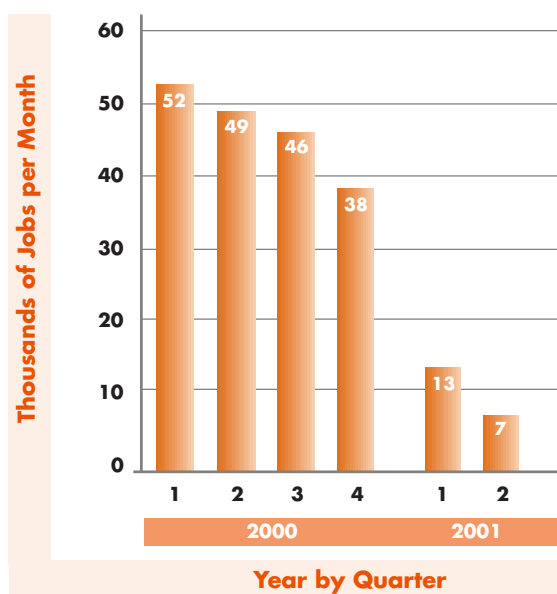
the year, nonagricultural jobs growth had slowed somewhat, but 38,000 jobs per month were added. The first quarter of 2001 saw an average of only 13,000 new nonagricultural jobs per month, and by the end of the second quarter in June 2001, nonagricultural jobs growth dropped to 7,000 per month.

As job creation slowed in the first half of 2001, unemployment increased by 0.5 percent. A dramatic, concurrent reduction in growth of the labor force—people at least 16 years old working or actively seeking jobs—helped keep unemployment from increasing even more. With the decline in job seekers, the January-June 2001 unemployment rate of 4.9 percent was lower than the average unemployment rate for all of 2000, 5.0 percent.

State personal income growth also slowed in the first six months of 2001. Quarterly reported California personal income increased at an annualized average rate of just 1.1 percent from January through June 2001.

California Nonagricultural Employment Growth

New Jobs per Month, Averaged by Quarter



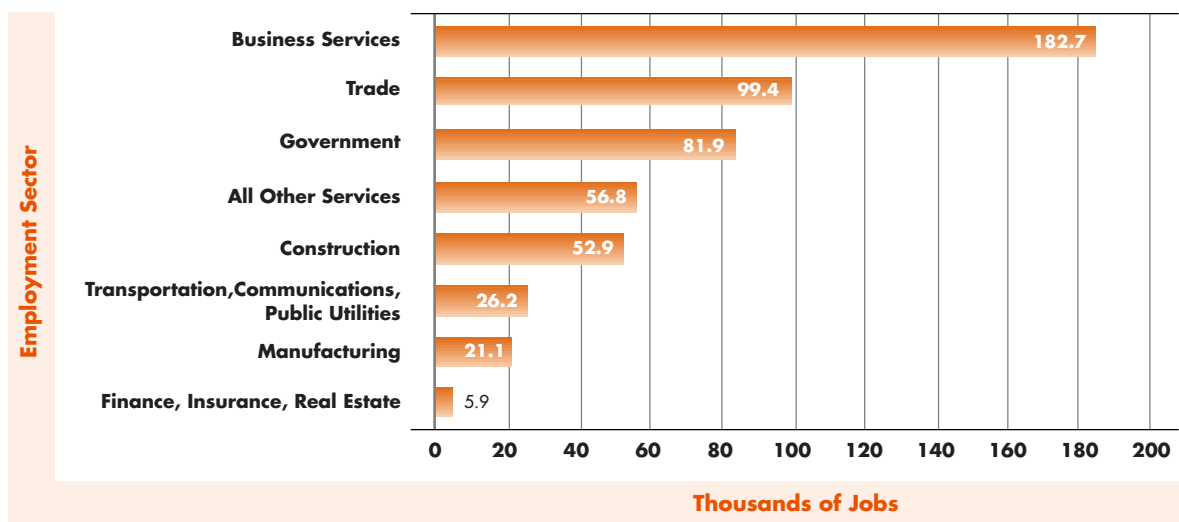
Employment Sectors

Services. The service sector is the state's largest employment sector, accounting for about 32 percent of all nonfarm jobs. In 2000, about 239,500 services jobs were added, a 5.5 percent increase over 1999. Employment in business services, which comprises 42 percent of the sector total, grew by about 183,000 jobs, or 10.3 percent. Computer programming and related services jobs jumped 33 percent in 2000, largely as a result of the dot-com Internet and technology boom. Nonbusiness services employment increased 2.2 percent.

Trade and Government. Trade, the second-largest source of jobs, accounted for 23 percent of all 2000 California nonfarm employment. Trade employment increased by 3.1 percent, adding about

2000 Growth in Nonagricultural Employment

By Employment Sector



99,000 jobs, primarily in the retail industries. Government is California's third-largest employment sector, with 16 percent of all California nonagricultural jobs in 2000. State and local government employment rose 3.9 percent in 2000, adding 78,000 jobs. Federal government employment increased by 4,000 jobs, the first gain since 1990. An increase in nondefense federal jobs more than offset a decrease in federal defense employment, which fell for the eleventh consecutive year.

Construction, Manufacturing and Other Industries. Construction employment rose by about 53,000 jobs, or 7.8 percent, in 2000, making it one the state's fastest-growing employment sectors. About 13 percent of all California nonfarm jobs were in manufacturing in 2000. California manufacturing employment rose by 1.1 percent in 2000, adding 21,000 jobs. Employment in transportation and public utilities increased by 3.6 percent in 2000, or by 26,000 jobs. Employment in

the finance, insurance, and real estate sector rose 0.7 percent in 2000, the lowest growth rate of any other industry.

Building Construction and Home Prices

The value of all building construction permits issued in California increased by 5.6 percent in 2000, following four years of double-digit increases (measured in inflation-adjusted 2000 dollars). Residential construction values of homes and apartments increased 4.3 percent in 2000, while nonresidential construction values rose 7.6 percent. A total of 148,500 home building permits were issued in 2000, up from 140,100 permits processed in 1999.

The median price of an existing single-family detached home in California was \$243,400 in 2000. Statewide, median home prices increased about 12 percent in 2000, following an 11 percent increase in 1999. Home prices continued to rise

rapidly through mid-2001. Average California home prices for January through June 2001 were about 9 percent above prices for the same period of 2000. Metropolitan-area home prices rose at varying rates, but generally increased more in those areas outside the San Francisco Bay Area and Santa Clara County, home of many dot-com companies. Statewide, resales of existing single family detached homes were 535,470 in 2000, down only 0.4 percent from the record-setting 1999 resales.

Exports

Exports to other countries of California-made products increased 22.2 percent in 2000, nearly a ten-fold increase from the 2.4 percent gain in 1999. California's Asian trading partner countries made a spectacular comeback from a financial crisis that began in late 1997 and slowed trading in 1998 and 1999. About 42 percent of all California exports went to Asia in 2000. Exports to California's top-ten Asian trading partners rose by 29.0 percent in 2000. Mexico retained its position as California's largest trading partner in 2000, as exports to that nation increased by 29.2 percent.

But in 2001, the export picture again reversed course. A recession in Mexico and widespread economic weakness in Asia, Europe, and Canada reduced the state's exports in the first six months of 2001. In that period, California-made exports declined about 2.9 percent compared to the same period in 2000.

Consumer Prices

Consistent with the national trend, California consumer prices have risen more rapidly in recent years. The California consumer price index for all urban consumers rose 3.7 percent in 2000, an increase over the 2.9 percent gain recorded in 1999. These gains follow California consumer price

increases well under three percent from 1993 through 1998. Consumer product inflation was higher in California than the nation. At the national level, the consumer price index increased by 3.4 percent in 2000, compared to a gain of 2.2 percent in 1999.

Taxable Sales Activity

Transactions subject to the sales and use tax totaled \$447.5 billion during the 2000-01 fiscal year, an increase of \$27.1 billion, or 6.5 percent, over 1999-00. Taxable sales growth slowed as the fiscal year progressed. In the third quarter of 2000, taxable sales increased by 12.0 percent. The fourth quarter of 2000 posted sales growth of 8.7 percent, while in the first and second quarters of 2001, sales growth declined to 4.3 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively.

In real terms, 2000-01 taxable sales grew by 5.4 percent. The California Taxable Sales Deflator, an index that tracks price increases only for commodities subject to sales and use taxes, measured an inflation rate of 1.0 percent. The third quarter of 2000 had the highest quarterly inflation rate at 1.6 percent, while in the first and second quarter of 2001, inflation dropped to 0.7 percent. The inflation rate shown by the Deflator was lower than that indicated by the California Consumer Price Index, which measured a 4.4 percent inflation rate for 2000-01.

Retail stores in California reported taxable receipts of \$293.2 billion for fiscal year 2000-01, an increase of 7.7 percent over 1999-00.

Sellers in the "Business and Personal Service Establishments" category had taxable transactions of \$22.5 billion, an increase of 5.8 percent. The tax liability of these businesses is based mainly on sales

2000-01 Quarterly Taxable Sales*Growth in Actual Dollars Compared to Growth in Constant-Value Dollars*

Quarter	Taxable Transactions		Percent Change from Prior Year in		
	Amount	Percent of Total	Actual Dollars	Constant Value Dollars	California Taxable Sales Deflator
July—Sept	\$112,489,886,000	25.1	12.0	10.2	1.6
Oct—Dec	118,492,635,000	26.5	8.7	7.4	1.2
Jan—March	104,176,224,000	23.3	4.3	3.5	0.7
April—June	112,318,018,000	25.1	1.2	0.5	0.7
Annual	\$447,476,763,000	100.0	6.5	5.4	1.0

of materials and parts, while much of their income is from nontaxable service and repair labor.

Taxable sales for businesses in the “All Other Outlets” category totaled \$131.8 billion, up 3.9 percent from 1999-00. This category comprises permit holders whose transactions are mainly nontaxable, including manufacturers and wholesalers of all types, construction contractors, petroleum producers, publishers, and a multitude of part-time permittees. (See Appendix Table 19 for details on sales tax activity and the number of sales tax permittees by business type.)

Thirty-two of the 37 types of retail business shown in Appendix Table 19 reported increased sales. Retailers specializing in nondurable goods outperformed stores dealing mainly in durable goods. Sales by stores featuring nondurable goods grew by 8.4 percent, while those retailers specializing in durable goods saw their sales increase by 7.0 percent.

Durable Goods

New car dealers. New car dealers had a moderately good fiscal year. Their taxable sales increased by

8.8 percent over the prior fiscal year, totaling \$47.5 billion. However, this was a significant drop from 1999-00, when new car dealers reported sales increases of 19.4 percent over 1998-99 levels.

According to the Department of Motor Vehicles, new vehicle registrations for fiscal year 2000-01 totaled 2,175,580 an increase of only 29,102 registrations, or 1.4 percent, over fiscal year 1999-00. New automobile registrations were up



Ultra-efficient “hypercars” now under development will accelerate the shift to hydrogen-fueled transportation.

2000-01 New Vehicle Registrations and Taxable Sales of New Car Dealers by Quarter

Quarter	Number of Registrations of New Vehicles						Taxable Sales of New Car Dealers	
	Automobiles		Trucks		Total		Amount	Percent Change Year to Year
	Number	Percent Change Year to Year	Number	Percent Change Year to Year	Number	Percent Change Year to Year		
July—Sept	439,475	6.3	107,726	10.6	547,201	7.1	\$ 12,338,168,000	16.5
Oct—Dec	414,476	0.6	97,156	5.7	511,632	1.5	11,301,273,000	10.6
Jan—Mar	455,551	-0.2	102,358	5.7	557,909	0.9	11,473,489,000	3.1
Apr—June	454,757	-3.1	104,081	-4.9	558,838	-3.4	12,419,253,000	5.7
Annual	1,764,259	0.8	411,321	4.0	2,175,580	1.4	\$ 47,532,183,000	8.8

0.8 percent, with 1,764,259 new cars registered. New truck registrations grew 4.0 percent to 411,321.

Construction and home-related businesses.

California's construction industry continued to show moderate-to-strong growth in 2000-01, resulting in increased taxable sales by building material retailers and construction contractors. Sales for the building material group, which includes lumber and building material stores, hardware stores, plumbing and electrical supply stores and paint, glass and wallpaper stores, grew by 10.1 percent to a total of \$23.5 billion. Construction contractors reported taxable sales of \$18.5 billion, an increase of 8.4 percent over the prior fiscal year.

Household and home furnishings stores saw their taxable sales increase while household appliance dealers' taxable sales declined slightly. Household and home furnishings stores had taxable sales of \$9.4 billion, an increase of 9.2 percent, while household appliance dealers' sales decreased 1.1 percent to \$4.2 billion.

Specialty stores. Another group of durable goods retailers, specialty stores, also experienced slower growth during the fiscal year. Specialty store sales totaled \$45.9 billion, up 5.1 percent from 1999-00. The specialty store group includes such retailers as sporting goods, jewelry stores, office and school supply stores, toy stores, book stores, and a variety of other specialized retailers. Office, store, and school supply stores showed the largest increase in taxable sales with transactions of \$16.0 billion, an increase of 6.0 percent.

Nondurable Goods

Service stations. Service stations experienced another year of dramatic sales increases, primarily due to higher prices for their main stock in trade—gasoline. Service station taxable sales jumped by 17.2 percent in 2000-01 to total \$26.4 billion. The volatile price of gasoline once again produced large quarterly fluctuations in sales receipts. The average price of gasoline increased by 15.9 percent for the fiscal year, while quarterly price increases fluctuated from a high of 25.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2000 to 11.4 percent in the first quarter of 2001.

2000-01 Taxable Transactions of Service Stations Compared to Gasoline Distributions by Quarter

Quarter	Taxable Transactions		Gasoline Distributions			
	Amount	Percent Change Year to Year	Gallons	Percent Change Year to Year	Estimated Expenditure	Percent Change Year to Year
July—Sept	\$ 6,764,542,000	22.4	3,793,391,000	1.7	\$ 6,202,194,000	20.0
Oct—Dec	6,713,792,000	27.4	3,736,829,000	0.3	6,162,031,000	25.6
Jan—Mar	5,954,826,000	9.3	3,601,218,000	3.3	5,599,894,000	11.4
Apr—June	6,973,729,000	11.0	3,738,854,000	-0.9	6,782,281,000	12.5
Annual	\$26,406,889,000	17.2	14,870,292,000	1.1	\$24,746,400,000	17.1

Despite the higher prices, apparent consumption of gasoline in 2000-01 remained fairly steady at 14.9 billion gallons, an increase of only 1.1 percent from 1999-00.

Other retailers. Other nondurable goods retailers saw their sales increase during 2000-01. General merchandise stores reported taxable sales of \$41.3 billion, an increase of 6.3 percent over 1999-00. Restaurants posted sales of \$36.4 billion, an increase of 7.3 percent.

Revenue Growth

Tax programs administered by the Board of Equalization produced state and local revenues totaling \$41,246,038,000 during fiscal year 2000-01. This was an increase of \$1.8 billion, or 4.5 percent, over fiscal year 1999-00. 2000-01 revenue growth was less than the 11.1 percent increase in 1999-00 due to a slowing California economy and the one-quarter percent reduction in the state sales and use tax rate that took effect on January 1, 2001 (for more information on the reduction, [see page 28](#)).

Revenues from each tax are presented in the accompanying text table; additional detail and

historical comparisons are given in Appendix [Table 2](#).

Sales and Use Taxes

Sales and use taxes made up 86 percent of the total revenue from Board-administered tax programs in 2000-01. The combination of all state and local sales and use taxes produced \$35,358,377,000, an increase of 5.2 percent from 1999-00. The state's portion of the sales tax grossed \$22,062,150,000. The portion allocated to other jurisdictions—cities, counties and special districts—totaled \$13,296,227,000, including allocations to the Local Revenue Fund and the Public Safety Fund. (Details are given in [Appendix Tables 19 through 23](#).)

By the end of the fiscal year, special district taxes were being levied by 38 jurisdictions in 27 of California's 58 counties. More than 87 percent of all taxable sales in the state were made in a special tax district. (District tax detail is found in Appendix [Table 21C](#). Total sales and use tax rates by county are located in Appendix [Table 23B](#).)

Special Taxes

Fuel taxes. During 2000-01, the state's fuel taxes totaled \$3,190,759,000, a 3.7 percent increase from fiscal year 1999-00. Distribution of gasoline for highway use increased a slight 1.1 percent to 14.9 billion gallons. (Historical data on assessments are presented in [Appendix Tables 24–26](#).)

Alcoholic beverage tax. The state's revenues from excise taxes on alcoholic beverages increased slightly over the previous year, increasing 2.2 percent to reach \$288,451,000. Revenues from beer and wine increased to \$150,630,000, while revenues from distilled spirits increased to \$137,821,000. Alcoholic beverages are taxed at rates ranging from twenty cents a gallon for wine to \$3.30 per proof gallon for distilled spirits. (See [Appendix Tables 27–29](#) for historical data on taxes, total consumption, and per capita consumption by major type of beverage.)

Cigarette and tobacco products taxes. Combined revenues from all of the excise taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products decreased by 5.2 percent in 2000-01, to \$1,157,626,000, as apparent cigarette consumption for the year continued its downward trend. Declines in apparent consumption began with the Proposition 99-imposed cigarette tax increase in January 1989 and were given further impetus by the imposition of additional taxes in 1994 and 1999. Revenues from the Proposition 10 tax on cigarettes and tobacco products, included in the total above, were \$650,068,000 for fiscal year 2000-01. This was

a decrease of 5.3 percent from 1999-00. (See [Appendix Tables 30A and 30B](#) for additional data regarding these taxes.)

Electricity, telephone, and natural gas surcharges.

The electrical energy surcharge, levied on the use of electricity in California, produced \$47,931,000, a 0.3 percent increase over the prior year. Receipts from the emergency telephone users surcharge, which funds the 911 statewide emergency number system, amounted to \$121,640,000, an increase of 14.7 percent. The natural gas surcharge went into effect on January 1, 2001. Receipts for the six months of the fiscal year that this tax was in effect totaled \$30,511,000.

Hazardous substances taxes and other environmental fees. Hazardous substance taxes and other environmental fees totaled \$346,267,000 in 2000-01, a 5.0 percent increase over prior year revenues. All of these taxes and fees are used to fund specific environmental programs.

Property Taxes

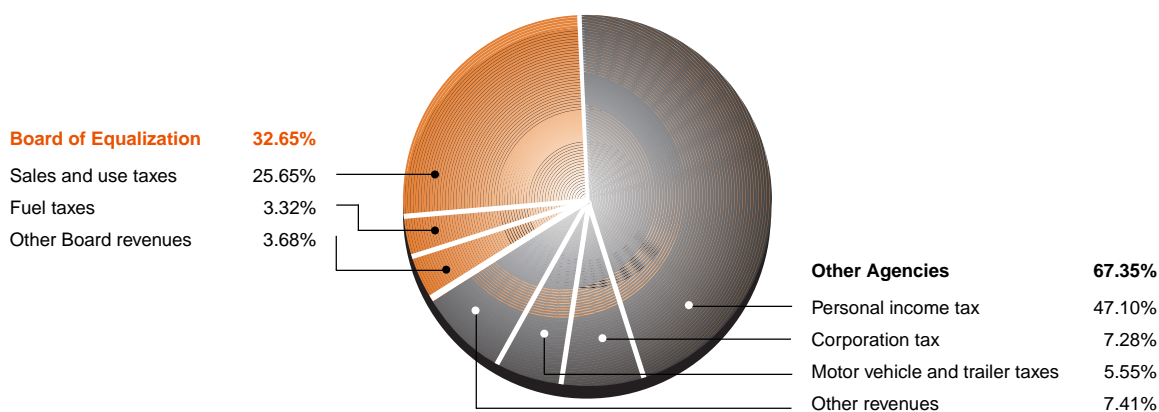
In 2000-01, local governments collected \$672,561,000 in property tax on state-assessed properties, a decrease of 11.3 percent. The timber yield tax, which is levied when timber is harvested in lieu of any annual value-based property tax, totaled \$25,575,000, an increase of 4.0 percent. The private railroad car tax, levied on railroad cars that are used on California railways but not owned by railroad companies, produced \$6,339,000, a decrease of 6.0 percent

Comparison of Revenues 1999-00 and 2000-01*In thousands of dollars*

Revenue Source	1999-00	2000-01	Percent change
<i>Sales and Use Taxes</i>			
State tax (5.00% through December 2000; 4.75% effective January 2001)	\$21,327,122	\$22,062,150	3.4
State disaster relief tax (0.25%) ¹	2	1	— ⁶
Local revenue fund state sales tax (0.50%)	2,125,085	2,277,235	7.2
Public safety fund sales tax (0.50%)	2,125,102	2,277,235	7.2
City and county sales tax (1.00%)	4,195,761	4,558,083	8.6
County transportation tax (0.25%)	1,048,743	1,139,592	8.7
Special district taxes	2,783,553	3,043,550	9.3
Other taxes and fees	826	534	—35.4
Totals	33,606,195	35,358,377	5.2
<i>Fuel Taxes and Fees</i>			
Gasoline and jet fuel	2,626,167	2,702,975	2.9
Diesel and use fuel ²	452,205	487,785	7.9
Totals	3,078,372	3,190,759	3.7
<i>Alcoholic Beverage Taxes</i>	282,168	288,451	2.2
<i>Cigarette and Tobacco Products Taxes</i>			
Cigarette tax	132,199	126,664	—4.2
Cigarette and tobacco products surtax	373,193	350,172	—6.2
Breast cancer research cigarette stamp tax	29,326	30,722	4.8
California children and families first cigarette stamp tax	686,146	650,068	—5.3
Totals	1,220,864	1,157,626	—5.2
Electrical energy surcharge	47,772	47,931	0.3
Natural gas surcharge ³	—	30,511	— ⁶
Emergency telephone users surcharge	106,007	121,640	14.7
Hazardous substances taxes and other environmental fees ⁴	329,756	346,267	5.0
Local taxes on state assessed properties ⁵	757,926	672,561	—11.3
Timber yield tax	24,600	25,575	4.0
Private railroad car tax	6,740	6,339	—6.0
Grand Totals	\$39,460,400	\$41,246,038	4.5

¹This tax was in effect from December 1, 1989, through December 31, 1990.²Includes diesel fuel taxes collected under the International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA) implemented on January 1, 1996.³This tax became effective January 1, 2001.⁴Includes revenues from the hazardous substances tax, integrated waste management fee, underground storage tank maintenance fee, tire recycling fee, oil spill prevention and administration fee, oil spill response fee, childhood lead poisoning prevention fee, occupational lead poisoning prevention fee, and ballast water management fee.⁵Collected by county tax collectors.⁶Not computed.

Sources of State Revenue July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001



Revenue Source	Revenue (in thousands)	Percent Change from 1999-00	Percentage of Total State Revenue
Board of Equalization			
<i>Major Taxes and Licenses</i>			
Sales and Use Tax ¹	\$24,298,292	3.58	25.65
Gasoline and Jet Fuel Tax	2,679,717	3.26	2.83
Diesel and Use Fuel Taxes	462,425	3.60	0.49
Insurance Gross Premiums Tax	1,496,556	15.14	1.58
Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax	1,150,856	-5.41	1.21
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	288,451	2.23	0.30
<i>Totals, Major Taxes and Licenses</i>	<i>\$30,376,297</i>	<i>3.68</i>	<i>32.07</i>
<i>Totals, Minor Revenues ²</i>	<i>552,688</i>	<i>12.73</i>	<i>0.58</i>
Grand Total, Board of Equalization	\$30,928,985	3.83	32.65
Other Agencies			
<i>Major Taxes and Licenses</i>			
Personal Income Tax	\$44,614,297	12.73	47.10
Corporation Tax	6,899,302	3.92	7.28
Motor Vehicle "in lieu" Tax	3,289,168	-0.20	3.47
Trailer Coach Fees "in lieu" Tax	26,337	-7.34	0.03
Motor Vehicle Registration and Other Fees	1,943,249	1.37	2.05
Estate, Inheritance, and Gift Tax	934,708	0.71	0.99
Horse Racing (Parimutuel) License Fees	44,541	-2.24	0.05
<i>Totals, Major Taxes and Licenses</i>	<i>\$57,751,602</i>	<i>10.15</i>	<i>60.97</i>
<i>Totals, Minor Revenues</i>	<i>6,040,538</i>	<i>14.34</i>	<i>6.38</i>
Grand Total, Other Agencies	63,792,140	10.54	67.35
Total State Revenue	\$94,721,125	8.25	100.00

Source: 2002-03 Governor's Budget

¹ Sales and Use Tax Revenues include revenues from the state sales tax, the state disaster relief tax, and the local revenue fund state sales tax.

² Board of Equalization Minor Revenues include private railroad car, electrical energy, emergency telephone, natural gas, and environmental taxes and fees.

Note: Percentage detail may not compute to totals due to rounding.